Chemistry 10th Class English Medium Unit 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which one of the following is gas at room temperature:	A. C2H6 B. C6H14 C. C6H6 D. C8H18
2	Volatility of hydrocarbons deceases with:	A. decrease of molecular mass B. increase of molecular mass C. increase of double or triple bonds D. decrease of triple bonds
3	Marsh gas is mostly :	A. ethane B. methane C. butane D. propane
4	Hydrogenation of alkenes and alkynes may be carried out at room temperature in the presence of catalyst:	A. Pt or Pd B. Ni C. Zn D. Fe2O3
5	Which one of these is used as anaesthesia?	A. carbon black B. Mehtane C. Ethane D. Chloroform
6	Olefins is a Latin word meaning:	A. inert B. less reactive C. oil forming D. most reactive
7	Ethen is prepared by heating a mixture of ethanol and excess of concentrated sulphuric acid at:	A. 150°C B. 180°C C. 250°C - 300°C D. 400°C - 450°C
8	Hydrogenation of vegetable oil to convert it into banaspatic ghee is carried out in the presence of catalyst:	A. Ni-metal B. Zn-metal C. Na - Metal D. Fe2O3
9	Which of one of the following is used as as fumigant:	A. Ethyl alcohol B. ethylene oxide C. ethylene glycol D. diethyl ether
10	Which one of the following is polmerized to from benzene?	A. ethane B. ethene C. methane D. ethyne
11	When bromine water is added to acetylene its red-brown colour is changed into:	A. red B. green C. violet D. discharged
12	Which one of these hydrocarbon molecules would have no effect on an aqueous solution of bromine?	A. CH₄ B. C₁₀H₂₀ C. C₂H₄ D. C₂H₂
13	If an organic compound has 4 carbon atoms, all singly bonded, it will have the following characteristics except one.	A. It will be saturated hydrocarbon B. It will hav 8 hydrogen atoms C. Its name will be n-butane. D. It will be least reactive.
14	The reduction of alkyl halides takes place in the presence of	A. Zn/HCl B. Na/HCl C. Mg/HCl D. Cu/HCl
15	Halogenation of methane produces following valuable chemical compounds used as solvents except.	A. Carbonterachloride B. Chloroform C. Carbon Black D. Chloromethane

16	Incomplete combustion of alkanes produce.	A. Carbon dixoide only B. Carbon monoxide only C. Carbon monoxide carbon black and water D. Carbon dioxide and carbon black
17	Dehydrohalogenation takes place in the presence of .	A. NaOH aqueous B. Alcoholic KOH C. Aqeous KOH D. Alcoholic NaOH
18	Oxidation of ethene with $KMnO_4$produces.	A. oxalic acid B. glyoxal C. ethene glycol D. Propene glycol
19	Which one of these is a saturated hydrocarbon?	A. C₂H₄ B. C₃H₆ C. C₄H₈ D. C₅H₁₂
20	A hydrocarbon has molecular formula C_8H_{14}. What is the molecular formula of the next number of the same homologous series.	A. C₉H₁₈ B. C₉H₁₆ C. C₉H₂₀ D. C₉H₁₂
21	The molecular formula of the first three members of the alkane hydrocarbons are CH_4, C_2H_6 and C_3H_8. What is the molecular formula for the eight alkane member, octane, which is found is petrol?	A. C₈H₈ B. C₈H₁₆ C. C₈H₁₈ D. C₈H₂₀
22	One of the hydrocarbons reacts with one mole of hydrogen to form a saturated hydrocarbon. What formula could be of the X.	A. C₃H₈ B. C₆H₁₂ C. C₄H₁₀ D. C₇H₁₆
23	Dehydration of alcohols can be carried out with.	A. NaOH B. KOH C. H₂SO₄ D. HCl
24	The end product of oxidation of acetylene is .	A. Oxalic acid B. Glyoxal C. Glycol D. None of these
25	Dehalogenation of tetrahalides produces acetylene. This reaction takes place in the presence of	A. Sodium metal B. Zinc metal C. Magnesium metal D. Potassium metal
26	Substitution reaction is the characteristics of.	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. None of these
27	Halogenation of alkanes in the presence of diffused sunlight takes place.	A. Suddenly, only in one step B. Slowly in one step C. In a series of step D. Fastly in two steps
28	In which one of the following is a substitution reaction?	A. Halogenations of alkynes B. Halogenations of alkenes C. Halogenations of alkanes D. Bromination of alkenes
29	The order of reactivity of hydrogen halides with alkenes is.	A. HI>HBr B. HBr>HI C. HCl>HBr D. HBr < HCl
30	Oxidation of alkenes produce.	A. Glyoxal B. Glycol C. Oxalic acid D. Formic acid
31	Which is simplest alkane?	A. CH₄ B. C₂H₈ C. C₂H₂ D. C₂H₄
32	Carbon black is used in the manufacture of.	A. Dry cleaning B. Shoe polishes. C. Fertilizer D. None of these
33	Alkanes give reaction only	A. Addition B. Decomposition C. Substitution

		C. Substitution D. Displacement
34	Chemical formula of chloroform is :	A. CH₂Cl₂ B. CH₃Cl C. CHCl₃ D. CCl₄
35	Alkanes are produced in large amounts by cracking of	A. Natural gas B. Petroleum C. Benzene D. Xylol
36	Traces of acetylene are present to coal gas about.	A. 0.06 % B. 0.08% C. 1.1 % D. 90%
37	Which of the following gas is used in warfare?	A. Methane B. Ethane gas C. Mustard gas D. None of these
38	Condensed formula of ethane is	A. C₃Cl₈ B. C₂Cl₆ C. H₃CCH₃ D. None of these
39	The general formula of alkynes is	A. C_nH_{2n} B. C_nH_{2n+2} C. C_nH_{2n-2} D. C_n H_{2n+1}
40	Alkanes do not react in	A. Diffused sunlight B. Dark C. Bright sunlight D. None of these
41	Carbon Tetra chloride is used in .	A. Fertilizer B. Dry cleaning C. Metallurgy D. Anesthesia
42	The alkanes consisting of C_5 to C_{10}	A. gases B. liquids C. solid D. plasma
43	Chloroform is used for	A. Anesthesia B. Fever C. Link D. Toys
44	Molecular formula of butyne is .	A. C₄H₆ B. C₃H₄ C. C₄H₇ D. C₄H₈
45	Alkanes are least reactive compounds because they are.	A. Saturated hydrocarbons. B. Unsaturated hydrocarbons. C. Both a and b D. None of the above.
46	Which is present 85% in natural gas?	A. Ethane B. Propane C. Methane D. Butane
47	Hydrogenation of alkenes and alkynes takes place at room temperature in the presence of.	A. Ni B. Pt C. Pd D. Both a and b
48	Which one is the formula of chloromethane.	A. CH₂Cl₂ B. CCl₄ C. CHCl₃ D. CH₃Cl
49	Which gas creates suffocation and causes death?	A. CO B. CO₂ C. SO₃ D. SO₂
50	In shoe polished, which chemical is used.	A. Ethanol B. Methanol C. Carbon black D. Formaldehyde
		A. Chloroform B. Carbonic acid

51	In dry cleaning, which chemical is used.	B. Carbon tetachloride C. Ecetaldehyde D. Ethanol
52	Some orchids attracts bees for pollination by producing.	A. alkanes B. almenes C. alkynes D. all the above.
53	Dehydration means removal of.	A. Water B. Halogen C. Hydrogen D. All above.
54	Benzene is formed by the polymerization of.	A. Alkene B. Alkane C. Acetylene D. Methane.
55	Ethylene is present is natural gas sometimes to the extent of .	A. 10% B. 20% C. 30% D. 40%
56	Incomplete combustion of alkanes produces.	A. Carbon dioxide only B. Carbon monoxide only C. Carbon monoxide and carbon black D. Carbon dioxide and carbon black
57	Which is the substitution reaction in the following?	A. Halogenation of alkenes B. Halogenation of alkynes C. Bromination of alkene D. Halogenation of alkanes
58	Marsh gas is mostly consisted of.	A. Butane B. Propane C. Ethane D. Methane
59	Which hydrocarbon has no effect on an aqueous solution of bromine.	A. CH₄ B. C₁₀H₂₀ C. C₂H₂ D. C₂H₄
60	Amont the followign substitution reaction is characteristics of.	A. Alkanes B. Alkenes C. Alkynes D. None of these
61	Halogenation of methane on the presence of diffused sunlight takes place.	A. Only in one step B. Slowly in one step C. Freshly in two steps D. In a series of four steps
62	Which compound do not produce in the halogenation of methane.	A. Chloroform B. Carbon tetrachloride C. Carbon black D. Chloromethane
63	Dichloromethane reacts with halogens in the presence of diffused sun light and produces	A. Carbon tetrachloride B. Chloroform C. Chloromethane D. No reaction
64	Chemical formula of chloroform.	A. CH₃Cl B. CH₂O₂ C. CHCl₂ D. CCl₄
65	Which hydrocarbon molecule would have no effect on the aqueous solution of bromine?	A. CH₄ B. C₁₀H₂₀ C. C₂H₄ D. C₂H₂
66	How many percent of natural gas is consisted of methane.	A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 85%
67	Which are called paraffines?	A. Alkyle B. Alkynes C. Alkenes D. Alkanes
68	The reduction of alkyl halides takes place in the presence of.	A. Zn/HCl B. Na/HCl C. Mg/HCl D. Cu/HCl

69	Which gas in produced during ripening of bnabanas.	A. Methane B. Ethene C. Acetylene D. Carbon dioxide
70	One of the hydrocarbons reacts with one mole of hydrogen to form a saturated hydrocarbon. What is the formula could be of the x:	A. C₃H₈ B. C₆H₁₂ C. C₄H₁₀ D. C₂H₁₆
71	General formula of alkenes.	A. C_n H_{2n-2} B. C_nH_{2n} C. C_nH_{2n+2} D. C_nH_{2n-1}
72	Dehydrohalogenation take place in the presence of.	A. Aqueous NaOH B. Alcoholic KOH C. Aqueous KOH D. Alcoholic NaOH
73	Which hydrocarbon decolorizes the pink colour of acidic solution of potassium permanganate?	A. CH₄ B. C₂H₄ C. C₂H₆ D. C₂H₅
74	The order of reactivity of hydrogen halides with alkenes is:	A. HI>HBR B. HBr>HI C. HCl>HBr D. HBr>HCl
75	By which process alkenes are prepared from alcohols:	A. Dehelogenation B. Dehydrogenation C. Dehydration D. Dehydro-halogenation
76	Which of following dehydration of alcohols take place:	A. NaOH B. KOH C. H₂SO₄ D. HCl
77	The process which convert vegetable oil into banaspati ghee called.	A. Hydrogenation B. Halogenation C. a and b D. None of these
78	Oxidation of alkenes forms:	A. Glycol B. Glyoxal C. Formic acid D. Oxalic acid
79	_____ use for ripening of fruits.	A. Ethene B. Ethane C. Ethyne D. Propane
80	The order or reactivity of hydrogen halides with alkenes is.	A. HI/Br B. HBr > HI C. HCl > HBr D. HBr>HCl
81	Ethylene glycol can be prepared with the reaction of $KMnO_4$ and _____	A. CH = CH B. CH₃ - CH₃ C. CH₃CH₂CH₃ D. CH₂= CH₃
82	Oxidation of Ethene with $KMnO_4$ produces.	A. Oxalic acid B. Glyoxal C. Ethene Glycol D. Propene glycol
83	General formula of alkynes is:	A. C_nH_n B. C_nH_{2n} C. C_nH_{2n+2} D. C_nH_{2n-2}
84	Ethyne is oxidized by alkaline $KMnO_4$ then ..... hydroxyl group add to the triple bond.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
85	The end product of oxidation of acetylene is.	A. Propen glycol B. Ethan glycol C. Glyoxal D. Oxalic acid
86	How trace amount of acetylene present in the coat gas.	A. 0.06% B. 0.07% C. 0.08% D. 0.09%

		D. 0.09%
87	Dehydrohalogenation of vicinal-dihalides take place in the presence of.	A. NaOH B. KOH C. NaCl D. None of these
88	Dehalogenation of Tetrahalides takes place in the presence of .	A. K B. Mg C. Na D. Zn dust
89	Boiling point of alcohol in centigrade is.	A. 68 B. 78 C. 118 D. 128
90	Alkynes are also called.	A. Olefine B. Ethene C. Paraffins D. Acetylenes